BULLETIN

OF THE

ESSEX INSTITUTE.

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INDIAN RELICS.

Mr. F. W. Putnam exhibited two rare specimens* of Indian carving, both wrought from steatite. The largest is about two inches, and the smaller about three-fourths of an inch in length. One was found in an excavation made about twenty years ago, during the grading of the N. R. R. of N. H., in North Boscawen, Merrimack County, on territory occupied by the Pentacooks. It was presented to the Museum of the Peabody Academy of Science, by Mr. G. E. Emery of Lynn. The other was found in Cayuga and has long been in the possession of the Institute, and was presented by Mr. C. L. Allen. It is a simple mask of soapstone, with holes bored through its edge to permit its being attached to a string. Both have decided Indian features, perhaps more noticeable in the smaller specimen. Similar carvings, wherever found, have been almost invariably cut from the same material. They are supposed to be Indian idols or "Medicine."

In this connection the following statement, transcribed from a Kansas paper published some months ago, and sent by Mr. Emery, is interesting.

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* At the Institute meeting, Jan. 18th.

> "About the 10th of July the Kiowas had a battle with the Utes, in which the Chief, Heap-of-Bears, and seven other Kiowa braves were killed. Heap-of-Bears had on his person the Medicine of the Kiowas, which was captured by the Utes, who still retain it. This Medicine consists of an image about eighteen inches in length, carved to represent a human face, and covered with the down and feathers of the Eagle and other birds, and swathed in wrappers of different materials of value. Although I have been conversant with Indian habits and customs for a long time, I was surprised to find the value these people attach to this Medicine. They begged and implored Col. Murphy to recover it for them, and promised to pay the Utes as many horses as they wanted, and also to make a permanent and lasting peace, not only with the Utes, but also to refrain from farther depredations on the Texas border, if this image should be restored. Col. Murphy promised to endeavor to recover it, but I think his success in the matter will be doubtful, as the Utes also attach great importance to their capture, believing that while they retain it, the Kiowas will be powerless to do them harm."

ESSEX INSTITUTE PRESS.

To facilitate the printing of the publications a stand of type was obtained and placed in the lower western anteroom of Plummer Hall. Mr. William S. West was employed in January, 1866, to devote the time to composition, not otherwise required in the care of the building—the presswork being done elsewhere. An enlargement of this plan soon became a great desideratum; more type was needed; also a press and other materials requisite for a printing office. These were obtained from funds contributed by a few friends, and hence was established the "Essex Institute Press," which, in the October following, commenced operations in the "Union Building," corner of Essex and Union streets, Salem. This building was erected and is now owned by the "Salem Union Street Corporation," a brief account of which, with a few historical reminiscences, are contained in the following article.

In September, 1867, the Press was removed to the Central Building, on Central street, its present location. The associations that cluster around this locality are numerous, and a recital of them may, at some future time, be deemed of sufficient importance to be presented to the readers of the BULLETIN. The office is now fully equipped with type, and the various materials requisite in a first-class book printing establishment, with the exception of the Presses which are inadequate for the work required, consequently a portion of the presswork is done elsewhere. The great desideratum is a large Press and steam power to operate the same, and we trust that all friends of the institutions in this place, for the promotion of science and useful knowledge, will aid in the accomplishment of this result.

Great credit is due to Mr. John O'Donnell, the foreman, and to the compositors and pressmen in the office, for the fine appearance of everything that emanates therefrom, which will bear comparison with the work of similar establishments.

The following books are now being printed at the office:

The 6th vol. of the Proceedings and Communications of the Essex Institute, 8vo; the 10th vol. of the Historical Collections of the Essex Institute, 8vo; the 1st vol. of the Bulletin of the Essex Institute, 8vo (issued monthly); the 1st vol. of the Memoirs of the Peabody Academy of Science, large 8vo; the 3d vol. of the American Naturalist, 8vo (issued monthly); the Guide to the Study of Insects, by Dr. Packard, 8vo (issued in parts, six parts now out); the 1st Annual Report of the Peabody Academy of Science, 8vo; the 17th vol. of the Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (Chicago Meeting); the Genealogy of the Stickney Family, by Matthew A. Stickney, 8vo; the Record of American Entomology for the year 1868, 12mo; Several other works are also in waiting.

UNION BUILDING.

A meeting of subscribers to the building to be erected on Union street, was held on Tuesday evening, May 31, 1808; votes were passed to purchase of Mr. John Watson, his land and buildings on the western side of Union street, for the sum of five thousand dollars, and also to apply to the Legislature for an Act of Incorporation. The act having passed the two branches of the Legislature, received the approval of the Governor, June 10, 1808. The meeting for accepting the Act and for organization was held June 17, 1808. The Act of Incorporation limited the number of shares to one hundred, and the capital to $40,000.

The By-laws direct that the stock be divided into forty shares; that the annual meeting be held on the second Tuesday in June. The following officers were chosen: —

Directors, — Benjamin Pickman, *President;* Gamaliel Hodges, Samuel Archer, 3d, Thomas M. Woodbridge, Robert Stone, jr. *Clerk,* — John Moriarty. *Treasurer,* — James C. King.

Gamaliel Hodges, Thomas M. Woodbridge and W. B. Parker, were appointed the superintending committee of construction.

The Union Building at its erection, had two shops on Essex street and one on Union street, also three tenements for dwellings, on Union street. The eastern shop on Essex street was soon occupied by Thomas M. Vinson, for the sale of Dry Goods. Mr. V. came to Salem a few years previous and taught a school in the Vestry of the South Church, on Cambridge street. He entered the army in 1812; was Major of the 34th Regiment in 1813, and Lieutenant-Colonel in 1814, and when the army was reduced in 1815, received an honorable discharge. He then accepted an appointment in the Custom House, Boston, which he held many years. He was a respectable man and a good officer.

Goodhue & Warner, both from Ipswich, had a grocery in the southern shop, on Union street. They soon removed to Franklin Building. William Stearns occupied the eastern shop in the autumn of 1816, and for several subsequent years as a drug and grocery store. During his occupancy that and the southern store were united.

The Merchants Bank was instituted in 1811, and on the 29th of August of that year, leased the western store for their banking room, for a period of twenty years, and continued until the removal to Bowker's Building. The first officers were Benjamin W. Crowninshield, *President;* John Saunders, *Cashier;* John White Treadwell, *Principal Clerk;* Joseph Story, Joseph Winn, Jonathan Neal, James Devereux, Stephen White, John Dodge, jr., Joseph Ropes and Robert Stone, jr., *Directors.* The Essex and Salem, the only banks then in Salem, were under the control of the Federalists, and party spirit interrupted business and social relations. The Republicans complained that they did not receive suitable accommodations at these two banks, and they accordingly obtained the charter of the Merchants, whose officers, and most if not all of its stockholders, were of the Republican party.

The site of this building was a part of the estate owned by the Elder John Browne, one of the early settlers. After his death it came into the possession of his son James, then his daughter Hannah, wife of William Pickering, then to her daughter Elizabeth, wife of Abraham Watson, then to her son John Watson, who in 1808, sold to the present owners. It was preoccupied by three buildings, two of which were very ancient. An old house in a very decayed condition was, on Essex street, tenanted by several families. In the rear was an old building which had been used for many years as a school-room, by Master John Watson, an eminent and successful teacher in his day, and a very worthy man. He was a son of Deacon Abraham and Elizabeth (Pickering) Watson, and he lived in the house on the eastern corner of Essex and Union streets. His mother was a daughter of Capt. William Pickering, who commanded the "Province Galley" for the protection of the fishermen from the depredations of the French in 1707. His father was from Cambridge, but came in early life to Salem. His wife was Abigail, daughter of Capt. John and Abigail (Blaney) White. She died August 19, 1806, aged 54. He died October 31, 1813, aged 67.

He was succeeded in the school by Master Pennel, an Englishman, who came here from Boston. His family occupied a tenement in the old house above mentioned. South of the school-house was a more modern wooden building, used by a Mr. Baker, from Ipswich, for the manufacture and sale of hats.

For many of the above facts we are indebted to the kindness of W. B. Parker, Esq., who is an officer of the corporation and the keeper of its records; and to Hon. B. F. Browne, who has done a good service in the preservation of materials for our local history, by his valuable contributions to the publications of the Essex Institute, and to the newspapers of this city.

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF THE LATE HORACE MANN.

BY A FRIEND AND ASSOCIATE.

Biographical sketches of our late departed friends sometimes sound like solemn mockeries. When in rising, ripening youth, a man of promise is cut down unexpectedly to the majority of his friends, the mind refuses to accept as final, an end so unhoped for. It is hard to believe that the column starting from a broad base, and promising to tower into higher and purer regions, is suddenly snapped in mid air, leaving us only the incomplete shaft, an emblem at once of past greatness and of unrealized hopes.

We are too apt to take as the measure of a life, perfect in its details and symmetrical in its proportions, days instead of deeds; to regard lengthened existence as a substitute for a genuine, fruitful one.

A sketch of the character and labor of the late Horace Mann will suffice to show that the popular estimate is false, for here we see a man who in early life had developed a character of singular simplicity and purity, and who had distinguished himself in the contest between knowledge and ignorance. The departure of such men leaves a vague longing after something expected, yet undone. A deeper thought, however, convinces us that the loss is simply one of quantity, not quality; that years would have brought, as only years could bring, the fruition of all our hopes. Such lives show no failures. They only point to past success and conquests about to be entered upon.

In truth, then, —

> "If we drop our tears,
> Who loved him as few men were ever loved,
> We mourn no blighted hope, nor broken plan
> With him whose life stands rounded and approved
> In the full growth and stature of a man."

Horace, the eldest son of Horace and Mary Mann, was born in Boston, on the 25th of February, 1844. To him was denied the excessive vitality, so characteristic of boyish life, that leads its possessor into vigorous bodily exercise. For such sports he seemed to have but little relish. His nervous, sensitive temperament, inclined him rather to the more quiet enjoyment of intellectual life. Rude boys were too much for him, and he fled from their presence. Even at the earliest age, quiet, thoughtful boys older than himself, were his chosen companions. Some of the maladies incident to childhood affected him more seriously than they do most children, and intensified the morbid action of his nerves. Though very fond of his younger brothers, he once, when a child, wished that he could die, and when pressed for the reason, he at last unwillingly confessed that it was "because the boys made so much noise." Ever after, suffering for a whole year from the effects of a cold taken during the mumps, a heavy footfall had been painful to him. This alarming sensitiveness, of course, enlisted the greatest sympathy, and every arrangement was made to defend him against the robust play of stronger children. He also resolved, very early in his childhood, when his sympathies even for animals were too keen for comfort, never to care much for any one, for then he should not suffer. But that resolution was not easily kept, and he did love and consequently suffer. He made idols very early, and never quite lost the tendency to do so, but he never liked to hear another express the same disappointment he felt. The idols acquired a certain sacredness in his eyes from the very fact of the idealization.

His father, who was born with the same sensitiveness, frequently said of him that it would require all the prosperity the world could give to make it worth while for him to have been born. To one so constituted, the joy in the universe which made his happiness was the most fitting compensation. Perhaps to this weakness of body, we may in part attribute that all-absorbing interest in study, the final development of which, in after years, explained his rapid mental advance, and now entitles his name to a place on the list of our botanical celebrities. But his early education was not so much a lessoning from books, as by handling the objects of nature and learning her laws from the lips of his father. He was not sent to school till he was twelve years old, with the exception of a few months when seven. He was then sent to the Model Department of the West Newton Normal School, because his natural love of order and routine made the home lessons harassing at a time when his mother's cares prevented the regularity of attention he craved.

The discipline of the school was excellent, neither too lax nor too stringent, and he was very happy in it for a time. The feature of it that interested him chiefly, was the daily lesson in Mineralogy, for this fed the taste already acquired for the study of nature — Conchology and Botany having been made interesting to him at home. His enthusiasm about the stones he collected was so great that a kind friend sent him a barrel of Russian minerals. Never did king feel so rich. They were examined, named and labelled in the childish handwriting and spelling, and carefully preserved all his life. A sandstone, from Ehren breitstein, was labelled Ehren's Broad Stone, and this is a good sample of his method of learning by ideas rather than by words. He had not a good verbal memory, and could never get rote lessons, but he never forgot anything he learned by the aid of eyesight and ideas.

His father was clearly of the opinion that the study of nature is a better discipline for the mind than the study of heathen mythology, and it was a great gratification to the son, in after life, to find this very expression in his father's writings. To the boy no new item of knowledge or youthful discovery was satisfactory till he had "talked about it with papa." He would watch at the door of the study, for intervals of leisure from company and from literary labors, to seize the opportunity for these delightful talks. His father was also in the habit of taking his children to mills and factories, to show them processes and machinery. Horace learnt very early a simple method of drawing from nature, by a system that did not involve scientific explanations, and when he was eight or nine years old, he would try to describe machines to his mother by drawing them. He afterwards showed a talent for drawing figures, and might have excelled in that accomplishment, if he could have found time from more absorbing occupations for it.

Early exercises and sports in geometry made him practically familiar with that branch of mathematics, which was always easy to him, and he was a good arithmetician and algebraist when quite young. His first lessons in geography were from that edition of Woodbridge's Atlas that has figures of animals and plants in their respective localities, and from an encyclopedic work on the subject, illustrated on every page with fine wood-cuts. He excelled in drawing maps, and from his habit of poring over pictures, and from oral instruction upon geography and history combined, the lines of maps were never unmeaning lines to him. He was particularly charmed with Gœthe's mountain, on which the vegetation of different latitudes is paralleled by different altitudes. When he became a botanist the geographical distribution of plants was very interesting to him, and he was always in the habit of reading with a map by his side.

When in Washington for two winters he enjoyed the freedom of the Patent Office, and became familiar with the objects obtained on Wilkes' Exploring Expedition, and also with Mr. Titian Peele's collection of the Fauna of the District of Columbia. The model machine rooms were also very attractive to him, and all that could be then seen of the Smithsonian Institution, at that time in its infancy.

His boyish desire for travel was to see the scenery of the world, rather than of man's achievements or their ruins, and he used to make himself quite unhappy with the fear that cultivation and railroads would go everywhere before he should be old enough to see his own country in all its wildness.

French was taught him in his childhood by living speech, and he studied both Latin and German by a colloquial, rather than by a grammatical method, when quite young, but his knowledge of those languages was not extensive. His philological powers, however, were well exercised by these early studies, so that he had a good command of his own language. He had no taste for the classics; there were too many interesting books to read, and things to do, to waste time upon them, as he thought. The love of nature, which dates back into his early childhood, from the time when he felt the quiet enjoyment of the new world, on the flowery banks of Concord river, sitting in his basket carriage, and the contemplative rambles of later life, in the same vicinity, leave on an observer the impression of a child set apart to minister in the temple of nature. He registered his future vocation when in maturer years he said, "out of botany all to me is blank." With more propriety he might have said, out of *nature* all to me is blank. Exclusive attention to one branch of natural science was out of the question. His broad, catholic tendencies could tolerate no such divorce of one kingdom from another. Unconsciously to himself, the unity in all was a potent element in leading him to devote himself to science. The harmony everywhere evinced was suited to a nature so thoughtful as his. The passionate ardor with which he pursued this idea, thereby becoming acquainted with the divine plan, lightened to him many labors of details involved in his mode of investigation.

One of his characteristics was that he could not do anything well but in his own way, and he had a strong will to bring that way about. If he set his heart upon anything he was unhappy till he could attain his wish, and very persistent in his pursuit of it. Perhaps the greatest trial of his childish life was the ungratified desire for a pistol, and subsequently for a gun, the possession of which had to be deferred till he came to years of discretion. In early childhood he was shocked and made unhappy for a long time by finding out that men used guns against one another. The knowledge came on the same occasion that revealed to him the shooting of birds, sufficiently distressing in itself, for he loved birds as well as flowers, which he did not like to pull to pieces even to learn the mysteries of their structure. Probably the desire for the fire-arm grew first out of a sense of danger. The whole subject of war was discussed by degrees, and he was led to feel that there were some things dearer and nobler than life, and that men were driven by the injustice and encroachments of each other to defend themselves in this fearful way. But the whole subject of "man's inhumanity to man," was a painful one to so sensitive a child, who had known only love and kindness, and the "gun-man" was a sad subject often recurred to. He was not a timid child, however, and always showed personal courage and pluck when the defenceless were assailed. He was evidently meant to dwell in a robust body, for he may be said to have had a robust soul. Nothing stirred him so powerfully as narratives of bold enterprise. Preternaturally sensitive children are apt to become selfish, but he always showed conscience and consideration about his own wants. It troubled him that the articles he wished for to gratifiy his taste for the study of science were so expensive, but his parents tried to make him feel that they wished him to have everything that would conduce to his improvement, and when in after years he came into possession of his little patrimony, which he did virtually long before he was of age, his mother told him that it had been laid by for him at much personal sacrifice, that he might not suffer for means of education, as his father had done, and gave him full liberty to furnish himself with all the books and apparatus he needed, and rarely interfered even with advice to restrain him, for he conscientiously devoted it to his education. We are assured by those who know him most intimately, that when he came into legal possession he was ever ready to share it with others for the same purpose. In his maturer days we find him urging a friend to accept a lucrative position, and even using his influence to obtain it for him, though at the same time by that very act he was depriving himself of the place, at once honorable and paying. Again he asked the same friend to take as a gift, some hundreds of species of plants, and does it in the following language: "I have two or three packages of plants laid aside for you which I wish to send on soon, not from any kind feeling but because I wish to have them out of the way." Even mere statements of disinterested friendship are sufficiently rare to make them valuable; acts of a similar character come but once in a great while, and we always acknowledge a refreshing sensation on seeing them.

It is a source of regret to his friends, that habitual modesty, or rather a painful under estimate of his own worth, often cut him off from a sympathy that must have been gratifying to him if he had known of its existence. It was given to few persons to know how deep down in his nature were rooted the purest sentiments of humanity. They were not kept on the surface for public exhibition. He was seldom demonstrative, and the mass of mankind would never have dreamed that beneath his reserve was an exquisite tenderness which would not allow the infliction of pain on the meanest creature.

A long tried domestic friend, who has known him as people can only be known in their own family, hearing that a sketch was to be written of him by some one, came to his mother and said, —

"It ought to be told of Mr. Horace how kind and good he always was to the poor — how much thoughtfulness he had for them, and for everybody that had work to do — and how patiently and uncomplainingly he bore his illness." To this devoted friend, who shared his love of all natural objects, he always showed any interesting or novel specimen, and called her to see the hidden glories of the microscopic world. Such a tribute as this is worth recording.

There is something of conscious purity in one who, through all the varying conditions of life, remains steadfast in his chosen plan, and in the darkest hours still sees beyond the cloud eternal goodness and justice smiling on him. Bad men or persons of negative goodness can never look thus hopefully on the future.

He wrote to his mother from the Hawaiian Islands that he hoped she kept her promise not to be anxious about him, that he was well and enjoying every moment, adding, "and if anything should happen to me there is the whole delightful future." The quiet trust of our friend meant,

"And so beside the silent sea
I wait the muffled oar;
No harm from Him can come to me
On ocean or on shore.

I know not where His islands lift
Their fronded palms in air,
I only know I cannot drift
Beyond his love and care."

[*To be concluded.*]

ORDER OF MEETINGS.

Regular semi-monthly meeting held Feb. 1st. President in the chair. Records were read. Recent Correspondence and Donations were announced.

The President read an interesting paper prepared by David R. Peabody, upon the temperance organizations in the city of Salem, formed since 1841, vide next number.

Voted,—That the thanks of the Institute be given to Mr. Peabody for his valuable paper, and that it be referred to the Committee on Publication.

The President presented a manuscript memoir of Horace Mann, jr., from a friend and associate, vide page 25.

Voted,—To refer this also to the Committee on Publication, and that the thanks of the Institute be tendered to the writer.

Mr. F. W. Putnam exhibited several specimens of trout, about two weeks old, which had been placed in his charge for the purpose of having them drawn for a paper in the *Naturalist*, by Dr. A. Coolidge of Boston. These specimens were all monstrosities, and presented the following characteristics:—One had a second head and anterior part of the body growing out from its side, while another had two heads and was double throughout its anterior portion, but with a perfect and single tail portion. Other specimens exhibited a singular curvature of the spine which had prevented the fish, when alive, from swimming except in a circle. Dr. Coolidge has noted the fact that in all the several double headed monsters of trout that he has had alive that it was the *left* head that governed the motions of the fish, the *right* head in every case holding an inferior position. Mr. Putnam gave a farther account of the anatomy of these singular specimens, from information furnished him by Dr. Coolidge, which was followed by a discussion of such malformations as illustrative of the principle of germination, during which Dr. A. H. Johnson noticed the latest theory of the cause of monstrosities, and Mr. A. Hyatt gave an account of the development of certain species of Polyzoa, illustrating the same with drawings, showing the principle of propagation by budding among the lower animals.

Mr. Putnam also read extracts from a communication received from Mr. Dexter, of West Barnstable, Mass., giving an account of the fish farm where the monstrosities mentioned were raised. At Mr. Dexter's place they had been very successful in raising trout and salmon. This paper contains a very full description of a fish farm with its breeding house and ponds for the fishes of different ages, and will be printed in full in the May or June number of the *Naturalist.*

Regular semi-monthly meeting, Feb. 15th. President in the chair. The Records were read. Recent Correspondence and Donations were announced.

Edward S. Morse presented a paper from Mr. Harper Pease of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, entitled "Vertigo inhabiting Polynesia, with descriptions of new species." He enumerates six species as having been described from this region, and describes seven new species. He adds in a letter, that he has "discovered that they are distributed all over Polynesia, even on the Atolls, not elevated over five or six feet above the sea."

Mr. Morse then discussed the generic characters of this group, and described some of the characteristics of our native species of vertigo.

The President mentioned that the local committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Science — the meeting to be held in Salem, commencing on Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1869 — had been organized, and gave an interesting sketch of the Institution, with a few reminiscences of some of those who were the active participants of the earlier meetings.

A number of geologists, who had been employed in the State Surveys, had felt the necessity of stated meetings for the interchange of opinions and observations, and conceived that great benefit would result therefrom in the prosecution of their investigations. In response to a circular issued by the members of the New York Survey, eighteen gentlemen met on the 2d of April, 1840, at the Rooms of the Franklin Institute, in Philadelphia, organized an association under the name of "The Association of American Geologists," and continued in session two days. At the third meeting in Boston, commencing on Monday, April 5, 1842, a Constitution and By-laws were adopted, and the objects of the association enlarged so as to embrace the collateral branches of the Natural Sciences, and the name was changed to "The Association of American Geologists and Naturalists."

At the meeting in September, 1847, another important step was taken, and the sphere of operations enlarged so as to embrace, henceforth, the advancement of all the departments of positive knowledge, and the promotion of intercourse between those who are zealous for their cultivation. In the reorganization the name adopted was "The American Association for the Advancement of Science." The meetings have been held annually (except during the years 1861 to 1865, inclusive) in different cities of the Union, and have contributed largely to the progress of American Science.

Candidates for membership were proposed.

Adjourned.

LETTERS ANNOUNCED.

Akhurst, J., Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 25; Aldrich, T. H., Troy, N. Y., Jan. 19, 23; Allen, B. R., Marblehead, Feb. 4; Almy, James F., Salem, Jan. 29; American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, Feb. 5; Atkinson, F. P., Cambridge, Feb. 10; Boardman, Samuel L., Augusta, Me., Feb. 5; Boston Public Library, Boston, Jan. 23; Brown, W. B., Marblehead, Feb. 1; Dall, W. H., Washington, D. C., Jan. 20; Deane, R., Cambridge, Feb. 4; Dreer, F. J., Philadelphia, Feb. 5; Elder, J. G., Lewiston, Me., Feb. 8; Fellows, R. J., New Haven, Conn., Feb. 13; Freiburg, Die Naturforshendé Gesellschaft, Oct. 18, 1868; Goodwin, W. F., Richmond, Va., Jan. 12, 28; Harvard College, Corporation of, Cambridge, Jan. 19; Hazeltine, Amos, jr., Haverhill, Jan. 29; How, Moses, Haverhill, Jan. 28; Howard, Charles D., Peabody, Jan. 25; Jenks, E. H., Pawtucket, R. I., Nov. 30, 1868; Kennedy, George G., Roxbury, Feb. 5; Langworthy, I. P., Boston, Feb. 5; London, Society of Antiquaries, Nov. 23, 1868; London Zoölogical Society, Nov. 16, 1868; Lugduno-Batavæ, Bibliotheca Universitatis, Sept. 14, 1868; Lynn Public Library, Feb. 2; Maine Historical Society, Brunswick, Jan. —; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Jan. 19; Mead, Theodore L., New York, Jan. 19; Newhall, Josiah, Lynnfield, Feb. 5; New York Lyceum of Natural History, New York, Jan. 25; Nurnberg, Die Naturhistorische, Gesellschaft, Oct. 1, 1868; Owen, Richard, Bloomington, Ind., Jan. 23, Feb. 10; Park, Frank, Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 16; Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Md., Jan. 30; Perkins, Henry C., Newburyport, Jan, 28; Poole, Stephen D., Lynn, Jan. 20, Feb. 3; Putnam, Moses W., Haverhill, Jan. 29; Quebec Literary and Historical Society, Quebec, Jan. 21; Reakirt, John, Philadelphia, Jan. 5; Runkle, J. D., Boston, Jan. 26; Sampson, Davenport & Co., Boston, Feb. 3; Thornton, J. Wingate, Boston, Mch. 15; Uhler, P. R., Baltimore, Md., Jan. 27; Veatch, Charles, Keytesville, Mo., Feb. 6; Verrill, A. E., New Haven, Conn., Jan. 16, Feb. 2; Waters, J. Linton, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 15; Warren, G. K., St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 18, 1868.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

BY DONATION.

Butler, B. F., M. C. Sherman's Speech in U. S. Senate, Jan. 6, 1869, on "Chartering of Railroad Companies," 8vo. pamph; Shank's Speech in U. S. House of Representatives, Jan. 7, 1869, on "Recognition of Crete, 8vo. pamph.; Logan's Speech in U. S. House of Representatives, Jan. 8, 1869, on "Tenure of Office," 8vo, pamph.; Cary's Speech in U. S. House of Representatives, Jan. 5, 1869, 8vo, pamph.; Monthly Report of Dep't of Agriculture, for Nov. and Dec., 1868, 8vo, pamph.; Boutwell's Speech in U. S. House of Representatives, Jan. 23, 1869; Sumner's Speech in U. S. Senate, Feb. 5, 1869; Daily Globe Supplement, Feb. 12, 1869.

GOODWIN, WM. F., U. S. Army. Correspondence between Gilmer and McCullock, 8vo. pamph., Richmond, 1869.

HYATT, ALPHEUS. Report on the Mineral resources of U. S. A., 1 vol. 8vo, Washington, 1868; Report on the Commercial Relations of the U. S. with Foreign Nations, 1 vol. 8vo, Washington, 1868,

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY. Catalogue for 1867–8, 8vo, pamph.

LEE, JOHN C. Commercial Bulletin for January.

LORING, GEORGE B. Files of Boston Post for 1868.

MUNSELL, JOEL, Albany, N. Y. Miscellaneous pamphlets, 13.

PARKER, GEORGE A. Thesaurus Linguæ Sanctæ, Sive Lexicon Hebraicum, Authore Sancte Pagnino, 1 vol. folio, Lugduni, 1577.

PEABODY, JOHN P. The Hoop Skirt, 9 Nos., Salem, 1868 and 1869.

SMITH, A. AUGUSTUS. Boston Directory for 1864, 1 vol. 8vo.

STATEN, Mrs. D. F. Anti-Popery, by J. Rogers, 1 vol. 8vo, London, 1846; Les Ruines de Pompei, 12mo, Naples, 1858; Songs of Zion, 1 vol. 12mo, Boston; Goodrich's History, 1 vol. 12mo, Boston, 1848; Beeklard's Physiology, 1 vol. 18mo, New York, 1842; Pamphlets, 10.

STONE, BENJ. W. Seventh and eighth Annual Reports of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, 2 vols. 8vo., New York, 1867, and Albany, 1868; Manual for the use of N. Y. Legislature, 1867 and 1868, 2 vols. 12mo, Albany, 1867, 1868.

STONE, E. M., of Providence, R. I. Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Ministry at large, 8vo, pamph., Providence, 1869.

SUMNER, CHARLES, U. S. Senate. Morton's Speech in U. S. Senate, Dec. 16, 1868, on "the resumption of specie payments"; Monthly Report of Dep't of Agriculture, Nov. and Dec., 1868, 8vo, pamph.

BY EXCHANGE.

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY. Proceedings, No. 80, 8vo, pamph.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY. Bulletin for January, 8vo, pamph.

BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY. Proceedings, vol. xii, sigs. 13, 14.

FREIBURG, GESELLSCHAFT FUR BEFORDERUNG DER NATURWISSENSCHAFTEN. Bericht uber die verhandlungen, Band v, Heft 1, 8vo, Freiburg, 1868.

IOWA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Annals of Iowa, for Jan., 1869, 8vo, pamph.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. Fourth Annual Catalogue of Officers and Students, for 1868–69, 8vo, pamph.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY. "Historic Progress and Democracy," an Address by J. L. Motley, Dec. 16, 1868, 8vo, pamph.

NURNBERG, NATURHISTORISCHE GESELLSCHAFT. Abhandkungen der, Band iii, Halfte 1, 11, and Band iv, 8 pamphlets, 8vo.

PHILADELPHIA ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES. Proceedings for Sept. and Oct., 1868, 8vo, pamph.

PUBLISHERS. American Journal of Conchology, vol. 4, pt. 4; American Literary Gazette, Jan. 15, Feb. 1; Book Buyer, Jan. 15; Canadian Naturalist, Jan. — ; Christian World, Feb. — ; Cosmos, Feb. 13; Essex Banner, Jan. 22, 29, Feb. 5, 12; Gardener's Monthly, Feb. — ; Gloucester Telegraph, Jan. 20, 23, 27, 30, Feb. 3, 6, 10, 13; Hardwick's Science Gossip, Jan. 1, Feb. 1; Haverhill Gazette, Jan. 22, 29, Feb. 5, 12; Land and Water, Nov. 28, Dec. 12, 19, 26, Jan. 2, 9; Lynn Reporter, Jan. 20, 23, 27, 30, Feb. 3, 6, 10, 13; Medical and Surgical Reporter, Jan. 16, 23, 30, Feb. 6;

Nation, Jan. 21, Feb. 11; Naturalist's Note Book, Feb. — ; Peabody Press, Jan. 20, 27, Feb. 3; Salem Observer, Jan. 23, 30, Feb. 6, 13; Trübner's American and Oriental Literary Record Jan. 15; Western Bookseller, Feb. 1.

ADDITIONS TO THE MUSEUMS OF THE INSTITUTE AND THE PEABODY ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

Willis G. Burnham, Essex. A beautifully made Stone Axe, found in Essex.

Brown E. Shaw, Salem. A framed Photograph of the Hairy Family of Ava, Burma, and one of a Group of Andamanese, Natives of the Andaman Islands, Bay of Bengal.

John R. Mansfield, Salem. Malformed Egg of Common Fowl.

A Friend, Salem. Four steel spurs used by the Malays for arming fighting cocks.

T. S. Brigham, Salem. Two specimens of Snow Buntings (Plectrophanes nivalis) and two Lesser Red-poll Linnet (Ægiothus linarius), from Salem.

H. B. Griffin, Salem. Egg case containing embryo of Skate, from Rockport.

J. G. Willis, Salem. Embryo of Porpoise, and a young Flying Fish, taken on the passage from New York to Zanzibar.

Rev. A. B. Kendig, Davenport, Iowa. A collection of shells from the vicinity of Davenport.

L. T. Lee. U. S. Coast Survey. Twenty-seven specimens of Algæ, from Tortugas, Fla.

Samuel Killam, Boxford. Carcasses of three Foxes, three specimens of Snow Bunting (P. nivalis), and one Snipe (Scolopax gallinago), all from the vicinity of Boxford.

Portland Society of Natural History. Three specimens of Liparis sp., found among Eel-grass in Portland Harbor; collected by C. B. Fuller.

Charles G. Atkins, Augusta, Me. Living specimens of Young Salmon, and Eggs of Salmo fontinalis, from Grand River, Me.

John H. Sears, Danvers. A Stone Hatchet from Danvers, Carbonate of Lime from the same place, and Casts of Fossil Shells from Iowa. Three specimens of Woodpecker (Picus villosus), shot at Boxford.

J. C. Johnson, Newburyport. Head of Symnus brevipinna, taken off Newburyport.

W. S. Cook, Salem. Minerals from Mt. Washington.

Samuel Killam, Boxford. Specimen of Pine Grosbeak (Pinicola Canadensis), shot at Boxford.

Charles Fisher, Salem. Specimens of Gold, Silver, Copper and Lead ores, from California and Nevada.

Robert Upton, Salem, Partial skeleton of Lomvia sp.

Capt. H. D. Hall, U. S. R. M. Specimen of Squilla from Cape Fear River, N. C.

William Grover, Salem. Four specimens of Leda thraciæformis, from the stomachs of Sand dabs, taken in the vicinity of Salem.

DUPLICATES.

Lists of this kind, which from time to time will be printed, show what we have to offer in conducting exchanges, or for sale.

Adams, John Quincy. Oration on the life and character of Lafayette, Dec. 31, 1834, 8vo, pamph., Washington, 1835. 50 cts.

Allen, M. O. History of Wenham, 1 vol. 12mo, Boston, 1860. $1.25.

Boston Almanac, twenty-three vols., from 1839 to1862, wanting only 1860, $5.00.

Farmer's Almanac, from 1795 to 1864, wanting only 1797, 1800, 1801, 1805, 1806; in all sixty-five numbers; good order. $12.00.

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Isaiah Thomas' Almanac, from 1790 to 1821, wanting 1791–3–4–5, 1809–10, 1811–12–14–15–16–17–19.

Unitarian Annual Register, 1846 to 1858, wanting 1848.

American Anti-slavery Almanac, from 1836 to 1843, wanting 1841, 1842.

Belknap, Jeremy. The History of New Hampshire, 3 vols. 8vo, Boston, 1792. $9.00.

Brazer, John. Discourse at the interment of Dr. E. A. Holyoke, 8vo, pamph., Salem, 1829. 35 cts. Sermon on anniversary of ordination, Nov. 19, 1837, 8vo, pamph., Salem, 1837. 35 cts. Discourse on the life and character of Hon. L. Saltonstall, 8vo, pamph., Salem, 1845. 35 cts. Discourse on the death of Hon. Benjamin Pickman, 8vo, pamph., Salem, 1843. 35 cts.

Briggs, G. W. Eulogy on Abraham Lincoln, June 1, 1865, 8vo., pamph, Salem, 1865. 35 cts. Address on the Birth-day of Washington, Feb. 22, 1862, 8vo, pamph., Salem, 1862. 35 cts.

Bromfield, John, Reminiscences of (not published), 1 vol. 8vo, Salem, 1852.

Burlingame, Anson. Oration at Salem, July 4, 1854, 8vo, pamph, Salem, 1854. 35 cts.

Clapp, Dexter. Discourse on the death of Rev. James Flint, 8vo, pamph., Salem, 1855. 35 cts.

Coffin, Joshua. The Toppans of Toppan's Lane, 8vo, pamph., Newburyport, 1862. 30 cts.

Emerson, Brown. Sermon on the thirty-eighth anniversary of ordination, 8vo, pamph., Salem, 1843. 30 cts.

Everett, Edward. Eulogy on the life and character of J. Q. Adams, 8vo, pamph., Boston, 1848. 50 cts. Address in commemoration of Adams and Jefferson, 8vo, pamph., Boston, 1826. 50 cts.

Felt, J. B. Annals of Salem, 2d edition, 2 vols. 12mo, Salem, 1845–9. $5.00.
Who is the first Governor of Massachusetts, 8vo, pamph., Boston, 1843. 30 cts.
History of Ipswich, Essex and Hamilton, 1 vol. 8vo, Cambridge, 1834. $3.00.
Memoir or defence of Hugh Peters, 8vo, pamph., Boston, 1851. 50 cts.

Flint, James. Discourse on the death of Rev. John Brazer, 8vo, pamph., Salem, 1846. 30 cts.

Gage, Thomas. History of Rowley, 1 vol. 12mo, Boston, 1840. $5.00.

Gay, Ebenezer. "The Old Man's Calendar" Discourse, Aug. 26, 1783, 8vo, pamph., Salem, 1822. 25 cts.

Greenough, N. W. Oration at Boston, July 4, 1849, 8vo, pamph., Boston, 1849. 25 cts.

Lewis, A. and Newhall, J. R. History of Lynn, 1 vol. 8vo, Boston, 1865. $4.00.

Mills, Robert C. An Historical Discourse on the fiftieth anniversary of the First Baptist Church, Salem, Mass., Dec. 24, 1854, 8vo, pamph., Boston, 1855. 50 cts.

Neal, Daniel. The History of the Puritans, 5 vols. 8vo, Portsmouth, 1816, full bound in sheep. $15.00.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, vols. 1 to 16, 16 vols. 8vo, Boston, 1847, &c., bound in cloth, gilt. $40.00.

Newhall, James R. The Essex Memorial, 1 vol. 12mo, Salem, 1836. $1.25.

Osgood, George. Historical Sketch of North Danvers, 8vo, pamph., Salem, 1855. 25 cts.

Reed, J. W. History of the Reed Family in Europe and America, 1 vol. 8vo, Boston, 1861. $3.00.